

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: F.M. Mack General StoreOther names/site number: Augusta Mercantile; The Mack; 24LC2017

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: 210 Main StreetCity or town: Augusta State: MT County: Lewis & ClarkNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

MT State Historic Preservation Officer

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store
Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

- Building(s) ☒
- District ☐
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT
County and State

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Historic Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouse

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouse

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store
Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Vernacular

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, GLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.).

Summary Paragraph

The F.M. Mack General Store stands in Augusta, Montana, an unincorporated town of under 300, located on a broad rolling plain east of the Rocky Mountains in northern Lewis and Clark County. The Rockies to the west (the Continental Divide lies within 30 miles), and the Elk Creek-Sun River confluence, southeast of town dominate the landscape. Augusta lies at the crossroads of Montana State Highway 287 and multiple county roads accessing rangeland and rural settlements. Highway 287 serves as Augusta's Main Street and is also the historic Geysers to Glacier tourist route between Yellowstone National Park to the south and Glacier National Park to the north.

The F.M. Mack General Store is a classic vernacular-style mercantile building moved from nearby Gilman, Montana to this location in 1925, and has long been a commercial anchor in the business district. "The Mack," as it is affectionately known to locals, stands in a prominent location facing southeast onto Main Street. With its fully-glazed storefront and false front, it is a character-defining property within a potential downtown Augusta Historic District, a business district three blocks long, comprised of 1-2 story buildings of wood frame construction.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

The footprint of the mercantile presents a commercial storefront to the street and extends back into the property behind its false front. The building features a flat roof behind the parapet and is raised from sidewalk level on a concrete foundation with a wide wood water table. The design is symmetrical with a recessed entrance that opens into a high-ceilinged interior commercial space. The building displays a traditional white color. A signature feature of the exterior are the hand-painted signs that adorn the building since it resided in Gilman: "General Merchandise" above the storefront, and "F.M. Mack General Merchandise," and "F.M. Mack Gen. Merchandise" on the side walls.

Narrative Description

Physical description is from J. Axline Montana Historic Property Record for the F.M. Mack General Store, 2006, updated by C. Jiusto in 2020.

F.M. Mack General Store

The F.M. Mack General Store is a single-story, vernacular-style false front commercial building that faces southeast onto Main Street in downtown Augusta. The building displays rectangular massing, an original historic parallel addition to the southwest, and a small gable addition that projects from the northwest side of the building. The parallel southwest addition is original to the building and visible in historic photographs prior to its move from Gilman to Augusta, and on subsequent views of Augusta. It also appears in the earliest Sanborn map for the town, dating to 1929.

The primary southeast façade of the F.M. Mack General Store presents as classic country mercantile, with a fully glazed storefront to house displays welcoming shoppers and passersby. The mercantile is spanned by a flat roof behind the parapet, while the historic southwest addition exhibits a shed roof. A small gable roof addition projects off the rear, northwest elevation. Rolled asphalt roofing covers all three roofs. The southeast wall features an extended wood cornice ornamented by paired scrolled brackets that visually support the cornice. The walls display cladding of wooden shiplap siding finished with corner boards. The building rests on a concrete foundation and has a wide wood water table. An interior corbelled brick chimney projects from the roof.

The design of the storefront, which faces southeast, is symmetrical and features a recessed central entry with paired wood-framed glass doors with near full-length fixed lights covered by wood storm doors below fixed transom windows. A full-length fixed light window flanks each door within the diagonal wall of the entry; these full-length windows are topped by fixed transom lights above and inset wood panels below. The façade on each side of the entry displays a ribbon of near full-length fixed light windows topped with fixed transom lights above and inset wood panels below. A 42-light fixed clearstory runs the length of the façade above the entry and full-length fixed windows. "GENERAL MERCHANDISE" is hand painted in black lettering on the frieze and repeated on the northeast and southwest elevations. Concrete steps and a stoop allow access to the entry.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

A shed roof addition used as an apartment attaches to the southwest elevation of the building. This addition is original to the building dating to its time when located in Gilman in 1916. The walls also display shiplap siding with wood corner boards. Two interior brick chimneys project from the roof of the addition, which rests on a concrete foundation. The primary entry to the addition appears in the southeast-facing façade, immediately south of mercantile's main façade. Wood steps lead to an open wood porch and deck that fronts a wood paneled door topped with a glass storm door. A 1/1 double-hung window is located to the right, north, of the entry. The southwest elevation of the addition holds two 1/1 double-hung windows, a small casement window, and a two-light Chicago-style window. No windows or other openings appear on the northeast elevation of the building.

A small gable roof addition is constructed off the northwest, rear, elevation and houses a kitchen. This addition features both lapped wood siding and Masonite siding. Entry to the this section occurs by a wood paneled door topped with an aluminum screen door. A 1 by 1 sliding window unit is immediately north of the entry.

The rear facade of the main building, north of the kitchen addition, holds a six-light wood door protected by an open gable roof porch supported by 4" x 4" posts.

On the interior, the primary space of the mercantile is illuminated with natural light via the fully glazed original storefront. The mercantile currently and appropriately houses an antiques shop. The interior boasts a high ceiling and original woodwork, door, posts, and wooden floor. The rear of the building hosts soon-to-open commercial kitchen. The previously discussed living quarters apartment attaches to the southwest side.

Warehouse:

A one-story, L-shaped, wood frame warehouse with a garage attached at the northwest end stands to the rear of the mercantile. It stands between the mercantile and the rear of the property and faces southwest. The attached garage constructed at the rear of the warehouse aligns parallel to the alley and forms an ell on the back of the warehouse. The building exhibits a shed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and exterior walls clad with wood shiplap siding and wooden corner boards.

Four door openings of varying size appear in the primary (southwest) façade, each covered with a wooden paneled sliding door mounted on an exterior overhead metal track. A shed roof hood supported by wood brackets shelters the western-most doorway. The northeast side of the warehouse displays an open shed aligned with the elevation covered by a roof sheathed in corrugated metal supported by square posts with brackets. Openings on this side are covered with corrugated metal.

The attached garage appears on the 1929 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map suggesting its construction occurred circa 1925-1929, after the building's relocation to Augusta. Like the rest of the warehouse, the walls of the garage feature wood shiplap siding and wooden corner boards. The

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

garage bay entry also holds a sliding door mounted on an exterior overhead track; a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal tops the garage.

Integrity

The F.M. Mack General Store stands as an excellent example of an early 20th century country mercantile building. It retains its original appearance, materials, and decorative detailing including the multi-light transom and the display windows on the facade. Some modifications have occurred on the interior with more recent wood flooring and rough-sawn posts. However, the lofty spaces, original storefront inside and out, and the excellent level of exterior preservation all combine to give this building a very high level of historic integrity. Despite its relocation from Gilman in 1925, a comparison to historic photographs reveals few modifications or alterations to its historic appearance occurred. Indeed, even the original apartment addition and the warehouse moved from Gilman to Augusta when F.M. Mack relocated his building. Further, in 1979 and again in 2018, the owners of the building took care to maintain and restore the facade to its appearance when it functioned as one of Augusta's most important commercial enterprises.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store
Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT
County and State

Areas of Significance

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1925-1966

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The F.M. Mack General Store represents a well-preserved, early country mercantile, a business type once an essential component of budding towns throughout Montana and the West. Typical of many early dry goods businesses, the store carried a wide range of merchandise to provision, equip and clothe local residents for activities of all kinds – from outdoor work and commercial activities to home life. From the time of opening in Augusta, to the closure of the general store in 1969, the F.M. Mack stood as an anchor business in this small town. As an outstanding example of this property type and this early form of commerce, the store is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A at the local level. The F.M. Mack General Store gains significance under Criterion A for its associations with the settlement histories of both Gilman and Augusta, Montana.

This false-fronted wood frame building with its fully glazed storefront and painted signage is also significant at a local level under Criterion C as a prime example of an early country mercantile, a distinctive and increasingly threatened property type in the West.

The F.M. Mack General Store need not meet Criterion Consideration B: moved properties. The mercantile and the warehouse behind it were both moved from Gilman to Augusta in 1928, by Forrest M. Mack, the namesake for the mercantile to the current day. The move of the

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

mercantile occurred 87 years ago, reflecting a period of migration when numerous buildings were relocated to Augusta from the diminishing town of Gilman. While it is representative of and integral to the history of both communities, the period of significance focuses on its use in Augusta beginning in 1925, when it was moved to its present location. For this reason, it need not meet Criterion Consideration B.

The period of significance begins in 1925 with the store's move and opening in Augusta and closes in 1966 with the passing of F.M. Mack and the building's use in a different capacity other than a general mercantile.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The rural community of Augusta located in northern Lewis and Clark County, Montana, serves as home to just under 300 people. Settled in the early 20th century, Augusta's population has remained fairly steady through the years. The downtown occupies a district of roughly three blocks, surrounded by a neighborhood characterized by buildings approaching the century mark.

Historical Overview of the Augusta Area¹

Meriwether Lewis, George Drouillard, and brothers Joseph and Reuben Fields passed through the Augusta area on July 8, 1806 as they scouted northward into the Marias River country on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Lewis named the creek presently referred to as Elk Creek, Shishequaw Creek, and described the future site of Augusta as "an extensive beautifull [sic] and level bottom." Almost 50 years later, the Augusta area was included in the Blackfeet Reservation after the Judith River treaty in 1855. Although fur trappers from the Hudson's Bay and American Fur companies visited the area prior to the treaty, it wasn't until the late 1850s that it was extensively explored by James Doty as part of Isaac Stevens' mission to survey a route for a northern transcontinental railroad.² Only five years later, Lieutenant John Mullan's military wagon road passed through the area about twenty miles southeast of the Augusta area in 1860.³

Historically the home of the Blackfeet Indians, Euro-American development of the Augusta area began in the wake of a massacre on the Marias River by the U.S. Army in January 1870, the Baker Massacre. That event was followed by a reduction in the size of the Blackfeet Reservation

¹ The *Historical Overview of the Augusta Area, Arrival of Irrigation, and Augusta Settlement* discussions below are from the 2019 National Register Nomination for Quinn's Garage in Augusta, Montana by Pete Brown and John Boughton, and Jon Axline's *Elk Creek Bridge* Historic American Engineering Record MT-151, prepared in 2014.

² Gary E. Moulton, ed., *The Definitive Journals of Lewis & Clark: Over the Rockies to St. Louis*, vol. 8 (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2002), p. 97; Bernard DeVoto, ed., *The Journals of Lewis and Clark* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1953), p. 421; Michael P. Malone, Richard B. Roeder, and William L. Lang, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, rev. ed. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991), p. 117; John Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road from Fort Walla-Walla to Fort Benton* (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1863), pp. 145-146; Jon Axline, *Elk Creek Bridge*, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER-151), Intermountain Regional Office, 2014, p. 2.

³ John Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road from Fort Walla-Walla to Fort Benton*, (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1863), pp. 39, 40, 145, 146.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

to a line north of the Sun and Missouri rivers in 1871. Prior to this, non-Indian presence in the region was limited to a few trappers and traders, and traffic on the Benton Road, a primary north-south route between the westernmost Missouri River port city of Ft. Benton and the mining camps to the south that Ft. Benton supplied.⁴

With the removal of the Blackfeet, however, huge tracts of what had once been prime bison grazing territory opened to Euro-American ranchers. Deer Lodge Valley rancher Conrad Kohrs drove the first cattle herd into the Sun River Valley in 1869.⁵ Other ranchers, including David Auchard, the Clemons boys, Warren Gillette, Bob Ford, and Stephen Mosher, followed him in the mid-1870s. Through preemption, desert, and timber homestead entries, they amassed huge tracts of land over which to run their cattle. Although isolated from the mining camps, these ranchers found lucrative markets for their cattle and sheep in the mining centers of Helena and Virginia City, and in the transportation hub of Fort Benton. They also raised large horse herds to sell to the freighting and stage companies that crowded the Benton Road.⁶

By 1880, the cattle industry dominated the Sun River drainage before spreading into central and eastern Montana in the wake of the buffalo extermination and the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railway. Several severe winters in the late 1880s and early 1890s resulted in a precipitous decline in the size of the herds in the region and elsewhere in Montana.⁷

The Arrival of Irrigation

The decline in stockraising's prominence as the leading economical pursuit in the vicinity of what is now Augusta was paralleled by an increasing interest in the area's potential for crop production on irrigated land. Privately funded attempts in the mid-1890s through the early 1900s to establish an irrigation system adjacent to the Sun River proved unsuccessful.⁸ The notion of developing irrigation for crops, though, was supported by an 1889 US Geological Survey study of public lands that examined possible reservoir and canal locations, followed by another investigation in 1903 to determine the amount of land the Sun River could feasibly irrigate.⁹ These investigation helped spur private ventures to divert water from the Sun River. Despite these investigations, in 1900, area farmers still principally relied on precipitation for crops.

⁴ Michael Malone, Richard Roeder, and William Lang, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1976, revised 1991), pp. 120-121; Jon Axline, *Elk Creek Bridge*, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER-151), Intermountain Regional Office, 2014, p. 2.

⁵ Michael Malone, Richard Roeder, and William Lang, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1976, revised 1991), p. 150.

⁶ Jon Axline, *Elk Creek Bridge*, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER-151), Intermountain Regional Office, 2014, p. 2; Malone, et. al., *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1976, revised 1991), pp. 120-121, 150, 173; Dearborn Homemakers, *Dearborn Country: A History of the Dearborn, Wolf Creek, and Craig Areas* (Wolf Creek: Dearborn Homemakers, 1976), pp. 55-56; *In the Shadow of the Rockies: A History of the Augusta Area* (Augusta: Augusta Heritage Committee, 1978), p. 142.

⁷ Michael Malone, Richard Roeder, and William Lang, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1976, revised 1991), pp. 150, 151, 153, 154, 165, 166.

⁸ "History", *Reclamation, Managing Water in the West, Projects and facilities*, found at <https://www.usbr.gov/projects/index.php?id=420>, accessed 15 April 2019.

⁹ Robert Autobee, *Sun River Project*, Bureau of Reclamation, 1995, pp. 6, 7.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

Despite the lack of irrigation, several factors did spur settlement including the arrival of the Great Northern Railroad and the growth of Great Falls, Montana, 70 miles east of Augusta, and the open encouragement by the Railroad to emigrants to settle on available public lands in the area. However, a lack of water held back any significant settlement until the first decade of the 1900s.¹⁰ The settlers realized that completion of an irrigation system was not feasible without federal assistance and increased their lobbying efforts. Finally, on February 26, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior authorized construction of the Sun River project. Five hundred thousand dollars was earmarked for canal construction on the Fort Shaw Unit and associated diversion dams. Work began in May of 1907 and concluded in July of 1908 on the multi-phased project that included main canals, Fort Shaw and Greenfields Bench, the latter more relevant to the community of Augusta's development.¹¹

The initiation of the Sun River Project corresponded with the Great Northern Railroad's promotional campaign designed to attract homesteaders to northern and central Montana. Many of the homesteaders filed for patents on lands outside Sun River Project boundaries and relied on dry-landfarming techniques in their ventures. Others, however, familiar with the unpredictable weather patterns on the Great Plains, selected lands within the project area to ensure adequate irrigation water.

Throughout the 1910s and 1920s, the United States Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) expanded the acreage under irrigation. While the initial acreage opened to irrigation was along the Sun River, efforts to provide water to lands on the benches north of the river dictated construction activity. Greenfields Main and South were constructed from 1913 to 1920, with 1913 witnessing the construction of a diversion dam and flume located in Sun River Canyon. With the formation of the Fort Shaw and Greenfields Irrigation Districts in 1926, work on Gibson Dam, located in Sun River Canyon three miles west of the diversion dam, began the same year and was completed three years later. The Greenfields Irrigation District assumed operation and maintenance of the Greenfields Division in January of 1931.¹²

Augusta's Settlement

The November 1871 General Land Office (GLO) map shows sparse settlement in Township 20 North Range 6 West. Roads on the map included the Fort Shaw Road, one section to the east of the present location of Augusta, that lies in the N ½ of Section 17. However, an unnamed road is shown crossing through the NE ¼ of Section 17 on the approximate alignment of Augusta's Main Street. While GLO information indicates the earliest patent for land near the present townsite of Augusta was issued to Dion Hogan in 1877, the patent for the land where the F.M. Mack General Store sits, the NE ¼ NE ¼ of Section 17, was issued to Fred F. Walrath seven years later in 1884.¹³

¹⁰ Robert Autobee, *Sun River Project*, Bureau of Reclamation, 1995, p. 6.

¹¹ Robert Autobee, *Sun River Project*, Bureau of Reclamation, 1995, pp. 8, 9.

¹² Robert Autobee, *Sun River Project*, Bureau of Reclamation, 1995, pp. 15, 17-19.

¹³ General Land Office (GLO) map for T20N R6W, approved 30 November 1871; GLO patents for T20N R6W, found online at <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx#searchTabIndex=0&searchByTypeIndex=0>, accessed 25 July 2019; General land Office search for Fred Walrath, T20N R6W, found online at

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

Frederick and his wife, Alvira, came to Montana from New York in 1873, first to Sun River crossing, then to the future area of Augusta. In February 1879, Fred filed on a 160-acre homestead, with the majority of the acreage in the NE ¼ of Section 17, encompassing much of the future site of Augusta.¹⁴

When Fred first arrived in Montana, he worked as a blacksmith. Nine years after "proving up" on the homestead, he divided it into lots for sale in 1893. Walrath's venture was the basis of the community of Augusta, named for local rancher D.J. Hogan's daughter. Walrath built a hotel in 1879 and operated a blacksmith shop and livery stable in the new community.¹⁵

The year 1884 witnessed the establishment of a post office in Augusta. The office was run by Phil Manix who contributed to the town's development in other ways during his time there.¹⁶ The following year, the discovery of Sulphur deposits created a flurry of excitement, though the final verdict on the deposit's productivity proved less than hoped for.¹⁷

By the mid-1880s, people began to note Augusta's charms. In 1885, historian Michael Leeson wrote: "Augusta, located on the headwaters of the Sun River, has many advantages which promises to make it one of the important towns of the territory. It has fine agriculture surroundings and extensive ranges for cattle grazing."¹⁸ By 1900, apparently many people agreed with the rosy assessment of Augusta as it then boasted a population of 186 people.¹⁹

In 1893, Fred Walrath hired James B. McDonald to survey the Augusta townsite; McDonald filed the plat at the Lewis and Clark County Courthouse in Helena in December of that year. This initiated some of the earliest commercial development of Main Street within a year. Residential development along Main Street proved somewhat of a late development, not beginning until around 1896. The filed plat included 100 acres at the confluence of Elk Creek and the South Fork of the Sun River. The year following the platting of the townsite, Fred passed away, with his estate, including the N ½ NE ¼ of Section 17, passing to his widow, Alvira.²⁰

[https://glorerecords.blm.gov/results/default.aspx?searchCriteria=type=patent|st=MT|cty=\[|twp_nr=20|twp_dir=N|rng_nr=6|rng_dir=W|sec=17|sp=true|sw=true|sadv=false](https://glorerecords.blm.gov/results/default.aspx?searchCriteria=type=patent|st=MT|cty=[|twp_nr=20|twp_dir=N|rng_nr=6|rng_dir=W|sec=17|sp=true|sw=true|sadv=false), accessed September 23, 2019.

¹⁴ *Progressive Men of the State of Montana*, (Chicago: A.W. Bowen & Co., 1902), p. 1857.

¹⁵ Jon Axline, *Elk Creek Bridge*, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER-151), Intermountain Regional Office, 2014, p. 3.

¹⁶ Roberta Carkeek Cheney, *Names on the Face of Montana: The Story of Montana's Place Names*, (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing, revised 1984), p. 10.

¹⁷ Federal Writers' Project, *Montana: A State Guide Book* (Helena: Montana Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry, 1939), p. 267; M. A. Leeson, *History of Montana, 1739-1885*, (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Company, 1885), p. 757.

¹⁸ M. A. Leeson, *History of Montana, 1739-1885*, (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Company, 1885), p. 1235.

¹⁹ Jon Axline, *Elk Creek Bridge*, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER-151), Intermountain Regional Office, 2014, p. 3.

²⁰ Jon Axline, *Elk Creek Bridge*, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER-151), Intermountain Regional Office, 2014, p. 3; Lewis and Clark County Courthouse Records, Helena, MT; *In the Shadows of the Rockies: A History of the Augusta Area*, (Augusta: Augusta Heritage Committee, 1978), p. 9.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

Despite the continued growth and associated sense of security, the real possibility of unforeseen calamity was ever present, especially for frontier towns such as Augusta. In April 1901, a fast-spreading fire broke out in the Adams & Company store destroying almost the entire Augusta business district in a little more than two hours. Like other frontier community's devastated by fire, Augusta quickly rebuilt its business district. Interestingly, the fire destroyed all the saloons in town, yet spared the churches, allowing Augusta to wear the "most moral town in Montana" mantle for several years.²¹

By 1914, Augusta sported at least 22 businesses operating along the street. Reaching its "business and cultural peak" that year, these businesses included three general stores, three saloons, two "good" hotels, two barber shops, a pool hall, opera house, movie theater, cleaners, creamery, lumberyard, drug store, livery stable, blacksmith shop, garage, implement dealer, and real estate company.²²

Another crisis threatened Augusta in 1912 when a branch line of the Great Northern Railway (GNR) was constructed westward, part of the GNR's plan to extend its Montana Eastern Railway over the Rockies to its main line at Essex. Distressingly, for Augusta-ites, the line terminated at the newly-established community of Gilman, two miles northeast of Augusta. The possibility that Augusta's light might fade, if not be completely extinguished, under the cloud of Gilman truly worried the residents and businessmen of Augusta. A belief that Gilman could indeed supplant Augusta as the area's business center resulted in Abram Bradley shuttering his existing bank in Augusta to open a new one in Gilman and openly advocating for people to leave his former town and relocate to Gilman. In a determined effort to save their town, Augusta-ites heavily lobbied both the State Legislature and the GNR to build a spur line to their community, an effort that ultimately witnessed the passage of a 1921 law that empowered the Montana Railroad Commission to coerce the railroads to build spur lines to communities that sat up to two miles from the main line. Such action by the people of Augusta undoubtedly played a large role in the town's survival during this period. The arrival of the spur in Augusta in December 1922 essentially drove the final nail in the vitality of Gilman; despite retaining the mainline railroad, by 1918 Gilman waned as drought and the Post-World War I economic depression led to the area's Homestead Boom collapse. Economic competition from the older, more established Augusta increased and Gilman's last hopes traveled down the tracks on the Augusta spur. The realization that Augusta, not Gilman, would continue to serve as the area's commercial center drew businesses and residents back to Augusta beginning in 1923 with the closure of the Gilman State Bank. Other businesses also read the writing on the wall including Monarch Lumber, which closed in Gilman and reopened in Augusta. The F.M. Mack General Store, a 30,000-bushel grain elevator, and multiple homes were transported to Augusta.²³

²¹ Jon Axline, *Elk Creek Bridge*, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER-151), Intermountain Regional Office, 2014, p. 3.

²² *In the Shadows of the Rockies: A History of the Augusta Area*, (Augusta: Augusta Heritage Committee, 1978), p. 9, 142; Jon Axline, *Elk Creek Bridge*, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER-151), Intermountain Regional Office, 2014, p. 3.

²³ Jon Axline, *Elk Creek Bridge*, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER-151), Intermountain Regional Office, 2014, p. 4; Jeffrey L. Cuniff, "A Tale of Two Towns: Gilman and Augusta," *Montana The Magazine of*

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

Agriculture played a major role as an economic driver for the Augusta area and the arrival of the railroad assisted the process of bringing crops to market. However, by the late 1910s, homesteads across the state began to consolidate into larger agricultural operations. By the 1920s, as the operations grew, mechanization increased and improved, necessitated by the ever-increasing size and the number of acres being cultivated. This mechanization included the use of farm equipment and implements, farm vehicles, and personal vehicles. Reinforcing the agricultural productivity of the area was a 1939 description of Augusta that stated it was situated on a "cut-off" between Choteau and Helena and that "a fairly prosperous farming community surrounds the town."²⁴

World War II proved an economic boon to Montana agriculture, which benefited from wet growing seasons and soaring wartime commodity prices. Despite this, a 1942 Great Falls Tribune article indicated a population shift for those living in Augusta with some businesses closing and families moving to where the war effort meant steady work and higher wages.²⁵

Montana's wartime and post-war agriculture boom leveled off in the 1950s with multiple unproductive years in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1980s leading to smaller yields and further farm consolidation. Rural places like Augusta saw a population shift as people moved out of state or to suburban areas ringing Montana's established urban centers. While still serving the surrounding agricultural community, Augusta has expanded to promote its ranching heritage, such as nearby dude ranches, and its position near the virtually unparalleled front range of the Rocky Mountains, which boast the Bob Marshall and Scapegoat wilderness areas.²⁶

F.M. Mack General Store²⁷

In February 1879, Fred Walrath filed a 160-acre homestead claim on property that took in a substantial portion of the land that one day would become Augusta, patenting his claim in July 1884. Soon thereafter, he divided the property selling off many lots, "at a good profit."

Following Walrath's death in 1894, his wife Alvira continued to sell off the Walrath holdings, and although the record is a bit unclear, at some point Alvira subdivided the larger ¼ section of Section 17, which took in the future area of downtown Augusta.²⁸ In July of 1895, Alvira Walrath sold lot 17 to W. C. Morgan in 1895, and in December of the following year, Morgan

Western History, vol. 24, no. 2 (Spring 1976), pgs. 43, 44-45, 51, 52-53; Donald B. Robertson, *Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History*, vol. 2, (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1991), p. 323; Don Spritzer, *Roadside History of Montana*, (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1999), p. 263; Fred C. and Selma E. Nielson, "Montana Homestead Experiences: Gilman -Augusta, 1918-1923" (The author, no date); *Beyond the Shadows of the Rockies*, (Augusta: Anderson Publication, 2007), pp. 15, 16.

²⁴ Federal Writers' Project, *Montana: A State Guide Book*, (Helena: Montana Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry, 1939), p. 267.

²⁵ *Great Falls Tribune*, 19 September 1942.

²⁶ Jon Axline, *Elk Creek Bridge*, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER-151), Intermountain Regional Office, 2014, p. 4.

²⁷ Historical narrative from Jon Axline, Montana Historic Property Record for F.M. Mack Mercantile, 24LC2017, 2006 with edits and additions by C. Jiusto and John Boughton, November 2020.

²⁸ Pete Brown and John Boughton, *Quinn's Garage National Register Nomination form* (listed 27 March 2020, NR #SG100005163), Section 8 p. 17.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

sold the property to James Owens in December 1896.²⁹ A week later, James Owens sold the property to his half-brother Edward J. Murphy, who sold it to Treffle Bergeron in June 1901.

A native of Canada, Bergeron emigrated to the United States in 1893 and settled in Augusta by 1900, where he operated a blacksmith shop. In 1911, he transferred ownership of this property to wife, Ethel. Sometime between 1911 and 1925, Frank and Jessie Quinn, who opened an auto garage and dealership just to the east, obtained portion of Lot 17, while Ethel held onto the north half of the lot. She sold her portion of the lot to Forrest Mack in May 1925; that same month, the Quinn's sold their half of the lot to Mack.³⁰

Depending on the source, F.M. Mack was either born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa or Cedar Rapids, Nebraska in 1866.³¹ He moved to Canada around 1905 or 1906, later returning to the United States.³² He entered the general merchandizing business around 1907 in Gold Butte, Montana. He organized the firm of Ellis and Mack and then bought A.C. Strode's store in Whitlash in the Sweetgrass Hills near the Canadian border. In 1912, Mack relocated to Gilman and along with Alford C. Strode built this general merchandise store on that town's main street. Prior to moving to Gilman, Mack married the fetching Edna Calvin in Long Beach, California. Mack was an active member of the Gilman community – a member of the Elks and Masons fraternal organizations and a founder of the Gilman Commercial Club about 1913.³³

By the early 1920s, drought, economic depression, and the Great Northern Railway's extension of a spur to Augusta in 1922 forced Mack to reconsider his options. As the town of Gilman recognized its eventual demise, many opted to move their buildings to Augusta. In 1925 Mack purchased this Main Street property in Augusta with plans to relocate his mercantile. By June of 1925, the foundation and basement neared completion.³⁴

Locals appeared quite eager for Mack to reopen his store in Augusta based on the actions of Tom Clark. Clark holds the distinction as the first visitor to the store prior to the building's actual move, driving his borrowed Ford into the new open basement excavated for the building.³⁵

²⁹ Jon Axline, *Montana Historic Property Record for F.M. Mack Mercantile*, p. 3. According to this record, James Owens arrived in Montana with his family in the early 1860s. Following the death of his father in Helena around 1866, Owens' mother remarried and moved the family to the Augusta area in 1883.

³⁰ Jon Axline, *Montana Historic Property Record for F.M. Mack Mercantile*, p. 3. According to Mr. Axline, "By the time of the transaction, Ethel had married Gilman area farmer Lee Miller." *Montana Land Tract Books; Progressive Men of the State of Montana*, (Chicago: A.W. Bowen & Co., 1902), p. 1902; Grantor Book 4; Deed Book 40:448; U.S. Census Records 1910-1920; *In the Shadows of the Rockies: A History of the Augusta Area*, (Augusta: Augusta Heritage Committee, 1978), pp. 103-105, 349-350; Deed Book 69, pp. 554-555.

³¹ Tom Stout, *Montana: Its Story and Biography*, vol. 3, (Chicago: American Historical Society, 1921), pp. 677-678; "Rites Thursday For Augusta Man," *The Independent-Record*, 5 January 1966.

³² Tom Stout, *Montana: Its Story and Biography*, vol. 3, (Chicago: American Historical Society, 1921), pp. 677-678; "Rites Thursday For Augusta Man," *The Independent-Record*, 5 January 1966. Depending on the source, he returned to the United States either in 1906 or 1908.

³³ Tom Stout, *Montana: Its Story and Biography*, vol. 3, (Chicago: American Historical Society, 1921), pp. 677-678.

³⁴ *The Augusta News*, 11 June 1925.

³⁵ *The Augusta News*, 30 July 1925.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

Luckily, the driver avoided serious injury “and the fliver with a broken wheel or two.” Relocation of the building, and an associated warehouse, to Augusta occurred the same year by Great Falls' contractor John Lanchan who divided the building into two parts. Lanchan moved at least 20 of Gilman's buildings to Augusta.³⁶

When the store reopened for business, Mack invited everyone “to give a very careful inspection of the new store and after you satisfy yourself that our goods and prices are right, we will appreciate your patronage.”³⁷ Mack's store served as a center of activity through the years. Both the Ladies Aid group and the Guild and Aid held their food sales at the store for a number of years.³⁸ F.M. Mack General Store also sponsored local tournaments including the 12th annual Invitational Girls Basketball Tournament held at the Augusta High School Gym.³⁹

As in many communities, an emphasis to shop locally was promoted. The idea of spending local dollars in the local community was noted in the Augusta paper under the heading, “Talking confidentially....Neighbor to Neighbor.” The notice encouraged loyalty to local businesses in the endeavor to lay a “foundation for a brighter tomorrow.” Augusta businesses highlighted in the ad included F.M. Mack, with the sobriquet, “the Peoples Store.”⁴⁰ Business was apparently good for the store as the purchase of a “beautiful new car” by the Macks was mentioned in the paper.⁴¹

By the 1930s, the F.M. Mack General Store hit its stride in terms of advertising, with ads appearing routinely in the local paper. The ads varied in what goods were featured for sale each week. An ad from November 7, 1935, focused on fruits and vegetables while another highlighted non-perishable items dedicated to cleaning.⁴² Cereals and vegetables appeared in most ads with one pitching, “Mixed Vegetables for Salad, Soupe or to use as a vegetaule.”⁴³ Not all advertised food items, per the January 16, 1936 ad announcing to the community the sale of “Mens Horse Hide Vests.”⁴⁴ Some of the ads provided incentive for an item's purchase; the October of 1935 ad noted that the purchase of two packages of Wheat Krispies for 30 cents would also garnered the buyer a new cloth doll!⁴⁵

³⁶ “Will Move Twenty,” *Helena Daily Independent*, 26 June 1925; “Rites Thursday For Augusta Man,” *The Independent-Record*, 5 January 1966.

³⁷ Jeffrey L. Cuniff, “A Tale of Two Towns: Gilman and Augusta,” *Montana The Magazine of Western History*, vol. 24, no. 2 (Spring 1976), p.53; Tom Stout, *Montana: Its Story and Biography*, vol. 3, (Chicago: American Historical Society, 1921), p. 678.

³⁸ *The Augusta News*, 3 December 1931; *The Augusta News*, 28 March 1935.

³⁹ “Program, Twelfth Annual Invitational Girls Basketball Tournament,” *The Augusta News*, 5 March 1936.

⁴⁰ “Talking confidentially....Neighbor to Neighbor,” *The Augusta News*, 11 April 1935.

⁴¹ *The Augusta News*, 16 May 1935.

⁴² *The Augusta News*, 7 November 1935; *The Augusta News*, 28 November 1935.

⁴³ *The Augusta News*, 9 January 1936.

⁴⁴ *The Augusta News*, 16 January 1936.

⁴⁵ *The Augusta News*, 31 October 1935.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

As Mack had done in Gilman, he stayed active in the Augusta community. A Mason, Mack also contributed his time to the "Boy Scout movement," attending every meeting. He served as a president of the Augusta Community Church board of directors and treasurer of the Augusta Chapter Order of the Eastern Star.⁴⁶ His participation in the community extended beyond boards. One incident proved very somber when a young boy 3 1/2 -year old boy went missing from an Augusta home in 1935. The entire town turned out for the search. Mack drove to the schoolhouse to enlist the aid of the high school-aged boys in the search. Unfortunately, the search revealed the young boy's body in the creek and resuscitation efforts failed.⁴⁷

It appears that F.M. Mack fought a number of health ailments throughout his life. In 1936, he stayed at the hospital for painful swelling in his feet believed to be the result of "poison from infected teeth or tonsile (*sic*).⁴⁸ Similar episodes were reported relating to his feet with one from 1942 similar to the other reports about Mack remaining in his bed with a "very painful foot" for a number of days.⁴⁹

In 1938, the F.M. Mack General Store celebrated its 25-year anniversary in Gilman and Augusta.⁵⁰ A short retrospective article noted the merchandise was piled in the center of the store while it sat in Gilman and the building picked up and moved to its present location. Once the building arrived in Augusta, Sumner Franks, a dray man, unloaded the merchandise. The article also noted the long-term employment of Elwin Christian at the store. Mr. Christian appeared in the news only a few months later with the announcement of his wedding in Helena to Helen Marshall.⁵¹ Both the bride and groom were "popular members of the younger set..." Upon his wedding, Mr. Christian remained employed at F.M. Mack's General Store.

During the 1940s, as the depressed economy continued, Mack attended a meeting of businessmen in Helena regarding "food product stamps" issued to WPA workers. The stamps allowed the recipient to use them for trade as the local stores, including at the F.M. Mack General Store.⁵² Mack's role in the community grew again after the entrance of the United States into World War II when he and two others served on the local Augusta committee for tire rationing.⁵³ The War also touched the F.M. Mack General Store more directly when Donald Crowe, an employee at the store, was called to serve. Mr. Crowe entered training the spring of 1942 with the end goal of going to "bomb Germany (*sic*) or Japan."⁵⁴ In 1944, the F.M. Mack

⁴⁶ "Rites Thursday For Augusta Man," *The Independent-Record*, 5 January 1966; "We Give Our Best For You," *The Augusta News*, 22 February 1940.

⁴⁷ "Infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. Sparks Drowns in Creek Near Home," *The Augusta News*, 28 February 1935.

⁴⁸ "Locals," *The Augusta News*, 21 May 1936.

⁴⁹ *The Augusta News*, 10 September 1942.

⁵⁰ "Mack's Store Birthday," *The Augusta News*, 3 March 1938.

⁵¹ "Wed In Helena," *The Independent-Record*, 31 July 1938.

⁵² "Food Stamps," *The Augusta News*, 17 July 1941.

⁵³ "Tire Committees Named and Civilian Defense Meetings Scheduled," *The Independent-Record*, 28 December 1941.

⁵⁴ "Lt. Crowe," *The Augusta News*, 2 September 1943.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

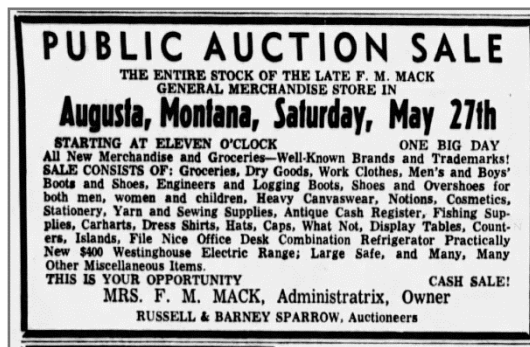
Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

General Store also served as the location in Augusta to register for gas rationing books.⁵⁵ Four years later, Mack again volunteered his services to assist in registering young men from the Augusta area for selective service.⁵⁶

Subsequent Ownership

Mack's General Store continued in operation until his death in 1966 at the age of 79. Upon his passing, the "Entire Stock of the late F.M. Mack General Merchandise Store went up for public auction. The advertisement for the liquidation sale provides a glimpse of the extensive line of goods that the store carried through the years. From logging, ranching, and fishing to sewing, dry goods, and clothing, the business clearly served the wide-ranging needs in the town.⁵⁷



After Mack's passing, the building then sold and functioned in different capacities. From 1969-1973, the property served as an auto service store known as Augusta Service. It sold again in 1973 to locals Mr. and Mrs. Roger "Hi" Krebs. Roger Krebs operated the Krebs Texaco Service Station here until the end of January 1977 when veterinarian Dr. Don E. Smith opened the Augusta Veterinary clinic in the Krebs Service Station building, practicing with Choteau veterinarian Dr. Lee. In 1979, Rita (Joyce) Bond and her husband Cecil purchased the building and remodeled it as a community center, adding the commercial kitchen at that time.⁵⁸

The community center served the town for some years, providing space to local senior programs and for community gatherings and functions. Following this, a pizza restaurant operated here. In 2017, the historic mercantile was acquired by former Augusta resident Ann Grove and her husband Shawn. Together the couple worked to restore the building and reopen it as a primary business in the Augusta business district, as it once functioned. It now houses an antiques shop, a commercial kitchen, and a small apartment.

Architectural Significance

The F.M. Mack General Store is a landmark among the small towns in Montana's Rocky Mountain Front region. It is recognized as an iconic building and retains a strong identity within the community. The patterning follows vernacular traditions for country mercantiles as a property type. While there is little contextual scholarship on the architecture of the historic country mercantile, the unknown builder of this mercantile store followed a familiar format and incorporated design ideas seen on mercantile buildings common to Montana's rural communities, and indeed early settlements across the U.S.

⁵⁵ "Registration for Gas A Books Will Be Extended," *The Independent-Record*, 31 August 1944.

⁵⁶ "Selective Service Registration Total Now 183," *The Independent-Record*, 1 September 1948.

⁵⁷ "Public Auction Sale," *Great Falls Tribune*, 26 May 1967.

⁵⁸ *In the Shadows of the Rockies: A History of the Augusta Area*, (Augusta: Augusta Heritage Committee, 1978), p. 296; *Great Falls Tribune* 14 October 1979.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

Country mercantiles can vary from one-story small wooden buildings to multi-story masonry buildings and the pattern reflected by the F.M. Mack General Store is a clear sub-type of the genre. This wood-framed false-front design with its fully-glazed storefront, recessed entrance, and false-front parapet is emblematic of this type. A search for similar wooden mercantile buildings to the Mack reveal many smaller one-story false-fronted wood-frame commercial buildings exist in rural communities in Montana. Many, however, are in extreme states of disrepair. Buildings that share many common design elements and have been preserved in Montana include those examples found in the communities of Willow Creek, Polebridge, Cooke City, Virginia City, and Virgelle, all of which represent important architectural values resulting in their listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is interesting to note that these all encompass a full second story and sometimes a wide porch that spans the front. Elsewhere, more variations on the form executed in brick, stone and wood still stand in Birney, Reed Point, Avon, Lavina, and Silver Star just to name a few.

The false front of the F.M. Mack General Store is also an important local representation of early twentieth century small town commercial architecture. The front provides the already large building an additional sense of size, permanence, and stability, elements that stress the desired qualities of reliability for a general store in a small town. Such a facade provided a building a mature commercial presentation and an appearance promoting stability and success to visitors. As elucidated by Kingston Heath, "The better quality of materials...the better quality of the merchandise."⁵⁹ The use of sawn lumber and plate glass begat legitimacy associated with buildings constructed of cast iron or brick in more established communities.⁶⁰ Although the F.M. Mack General Store post-dates the earliest examples of false fronts in mining communities across Montana, its implementation on the mercantile followed the architectural forms found in these earlier communities. Interestingly, in the case of the F.M. Mack General Store, the building found a second life with its move to Augusta from its former location in Gilman, a town soon to be virtually depleted of its commercial core. The move literally brought the building and business to a more stable community, a fitting location for a store that proudly displayed its reliability and permanence through its impressive façade.

With its painted signage pronouncing the nature of the business, the F.M. Mack General Store also has retained a signature element of many early commercial ventures, a time when hand-painted signage was a frequent form of advertising. This kind of painted signage was commonly refreshed through the years. The Mack displays such retouching, though from its condition, it occurred several years ago.

Current owners have restored the building to active use, with a commitment to maintain and preserve the building as well as the local businesses that will keep its viability as an anchor to the downtown Augusta streetscape. It is a distinctive and well-preserved early country mercantile, well worth its continued preservation, and to acknowledge its important architectural value as a threatened property type in the West.

⁵⁹ Kingston William Heath, "False-Front Architecture on Montana's Urban Frontier," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, vol. 3 (1989), p. 206.

⁶⁰ Kingston William Heath, "False-Front Architecture on Montana's Urban Frontier," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, vol. 3 (1989), p. 206.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

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F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

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National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

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"Selective Service Registration Total Now 183," *The Independent-Record*, 1 September 1948.

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"Talking confidentially....Neighbor to Neighbor," *The Augusta News*, 11 April 1935.

"Tire Committees Named and Civilian Defense Meetings Scheduled," *The Independent-Record*, 28 December 1941.

"We Give Our Best For You," *The Augusta News*, 22 February 1940.

"Wed In Helena," *The Independent-Record*, 31 July 1938.

"Will Move Twenty," *Helena Daily Independent*, 26 June 1925.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Latitude: 47.492578 | Longitude: -112.392855 |
| 2) Latitude: 47.492485 | Longitude: -112.392641 |
| 3) Latitude: 47.492462 | Longitude: -112.392663 |
| 4) Latitude: 47.492331 | Longitude: -112.392364 |
| 5) Latitude: 47.492195 | Longitude: -112.392490 |
| 6) Latitude: 47.492323 | Longitude: -112.392790 |
| 7) Latitude: 47.492363 | Longitude: -112.392756 |
| 8) Latitude: 47.492458 | Longitude: -112.392972 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The property includes the two buildings historically associated with the F.M. Mack General Store on Lot 17 Block: 2 Augusta Original Townsite 1893, NW ¼, NE ¼ of Section 17 of Township 20N Range 6W. Attached aerial map on Section 9, page 26 confirms this boundary.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all features historically associated with the F.M. Mack General Store.

11. Form Prepared By

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organization: Preserve Montana
street & number: 44 West 6th Ave, Suite 110
city or town: Helena state: MT zip code: 59601
e-mail info@preservemontana.org
telephone: 406-457-2822
date: Nov. 11, 2020

name/title: Jon Axline
organization: Montana Department of Transportation
street & number: 44 West 6th Ave, Suite 110
city or town: Helena state: MT zip code: 59601
e-mail jaxline@mt.gov
telephone: 406-4444-6258
date: Nov. 11, 2020

name/title: John Boughton
organization: Montana State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 1301 E. Lockey, P.O. Box 201202
city or town: Helena state: MT zip code: 59620
e-mail jboughton@mt.gov
telephone: 406-444-3647
date: Nov. 20, 2020

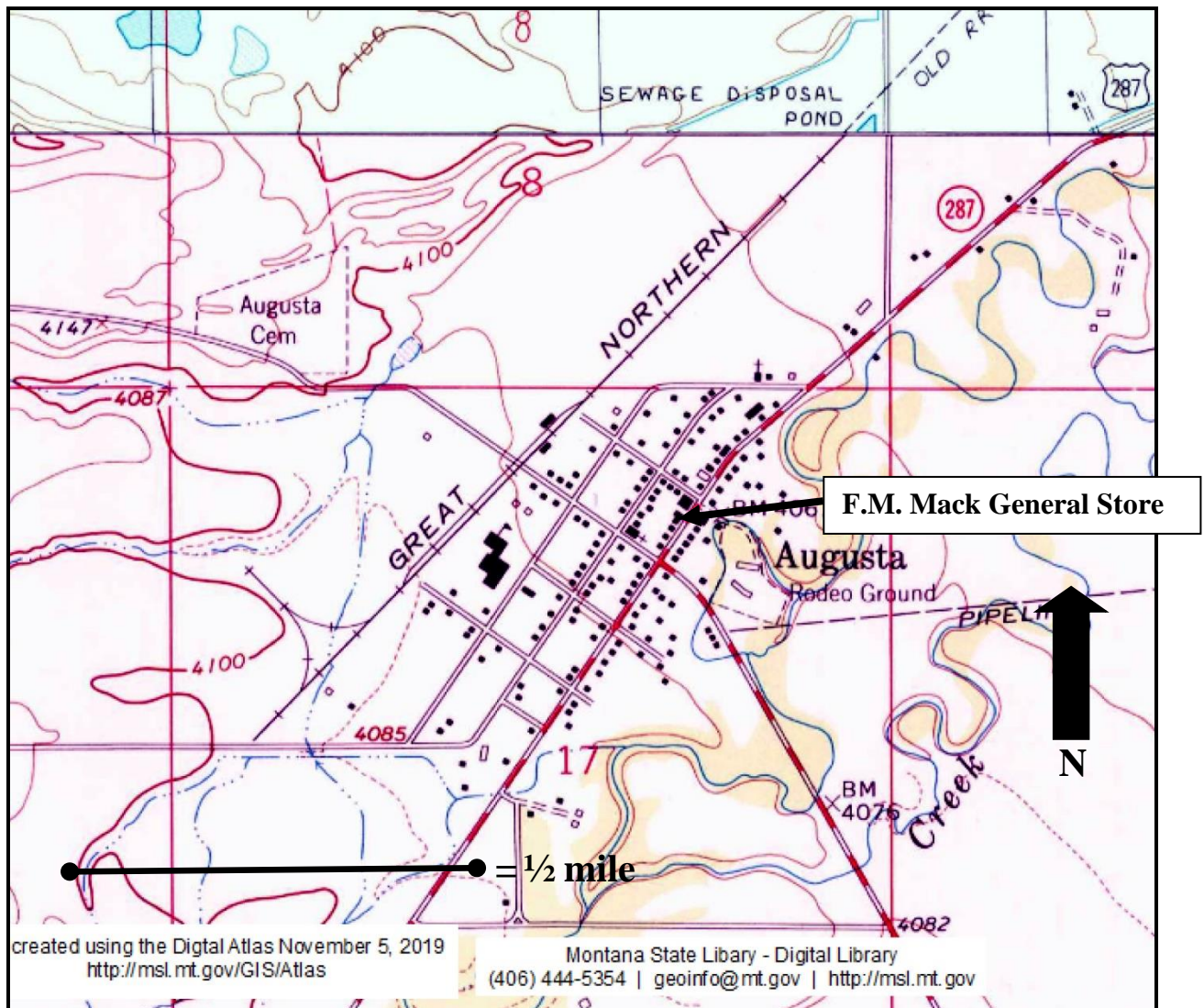
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store
Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT
County and State

Additional Documentation

- **Maps:**



Location of F.M. Mack General Store. Found on the Augusta 7.5' Quadrangle map. T20N R6W S17.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store
Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT
County and State



Imagery ©2020 Google, Imagery ©2020 Maxar Technologies, Map data ©2020 50 ft

Aerial View showing location of F.M. Mack General Store, Lot 17 Block: 2 Augusta Original Townsite 1893, NW ¼, NE ¼ of Section 17 of Township 20N Range 6W, 1) Latitude: 47.492578 Longitude: -112.392855, 2) Latitude: 47.492485 Longitude: -112.392641, 3) Latitude: 47.492462 Longitude: -112.392663, 4) Latitude: 47.492331 Longitude: -112.392364, 5) Latitude: 47.492195 Longitude: -112.392490, 6) Latitude: 47.492323 Longitude: -112.392790, 7) Latitude: 47.492363 Longitude: -112.392756, 8) Latitude: 47.492458 Longitude: -112.392972

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State



Aerial View showing location of F.M. Mack General Store, Lot 17 Block: 2 Augusta Original Townsite 1893, NW ¼, NE ¼ of Section 17 of Township 20N Range 6W

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State



Close-up Aerial View showing location of the F.M. Mack General Store.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State



Photograph key for F.M. Mack General Store

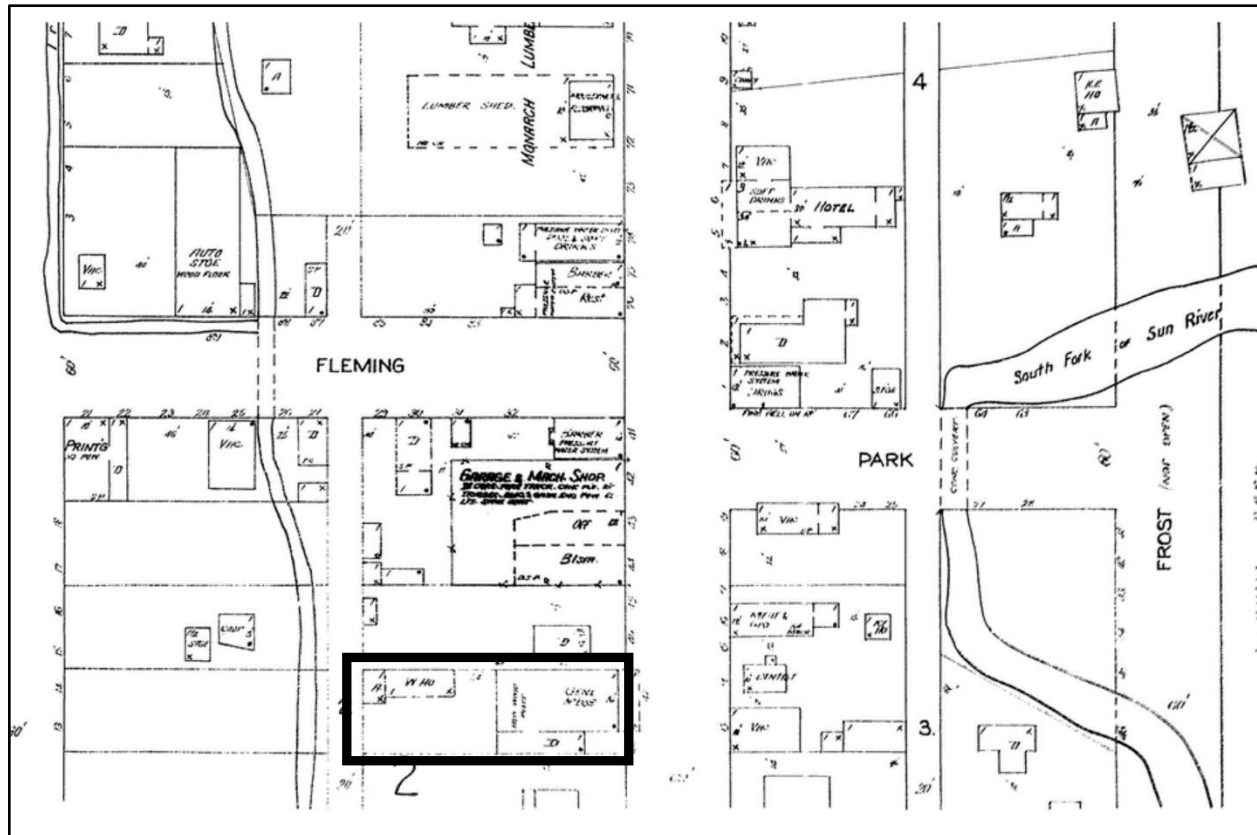
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

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County and State



Sanborn Map of Augusta, 1929. Location of F.M Mack General Store shown within solid line.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark

State: Montana

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of ____.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State

Historic Images of F.M. Mack General Store



Historic View of F.M. Mack General Store, in Gilman, ca. 1915.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store
Name of Property

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Below: F.M. Mack Interior, in Gilman, 1917, with Mack and William Graham (*Great Falls Tribune*, 29 October 1959).

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store
Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT
County and State

National Register Photographs



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark State: Montana

Photographer: Ann Grove

Date Photographed: December 2019

Description of Photograph(s): Front façade (SE elevation) of F.M. Mack General Store, view to the west

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0001

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark

State: Montana

Photographer: Chere Jiusto

Date Photographed: August 2019

Description of Photograph(s): SW and SE elevations, view to the NW

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0002

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store
Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT
County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark State: Montana

Photographer: Mary Webb

Date Photographed: December 2019

Description of Photograph(s): NE elevation, view to the SW

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0003

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark

State: Montana

Photographer: Ann Grove

Date Photographed: February 2020

Description of Photograph(s): SE elevation of apartment, view to the W

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0004

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark

State: Montana

Photographer: Ann Grove

Date Photographed: February 2020

Description of Photograph(s): NW elevation, view to the ESE

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0005

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark

State: Montana

Photographer: Ann Grove

Date Photographed: February 2020

Description of Photograph(s): SW elevation showing apartment, view to the N

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0006

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store
Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT
County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark State: Montana

Photographer: Ann Grove

Date Photographed: February 2020

Description of Photograph(s): SW elevation showing kitchen and apartment, view to the E

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0007

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark

State: Montana

Photographer: Ann Grove

Date Photographed: February 2020

Description of Photograph(s): Interior view, view to the E

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0008

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark

State: Montana

Photographer: Ann Grove

Date Photographed: February 2020

Description of Photograph(s): SW elevation showing kitchen and apartment, view to the NW

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0009

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store
Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT
County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark

State: Montana

Photographer: Ann Grove

Date Photographed: February 2020

Description of Photograph(s): SE elevation of warehouse, view to the NW

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0010

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store
Name of Property

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County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark

State: Montana

Photographer: Ann Grove

Date Photographed: October 2020

Description of Photograph(s): SW elevation of warehouse, view to the NE

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0011

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark

State: Montana

Photographer: Ann Grove

Date Photographed: October 2020

Description of Photograph(s): SW elevation of warehouse, view to the N

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0012

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT

County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark

State: Montana

Photographer: Ann Grove

Date Photographed: October 2020

Description of Photograph(s): NE elevation of warehouse, view to the E

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0013

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store
Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT
County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark

State: Montana

Photographer: Ann Grove

Date Photographed: October 2020

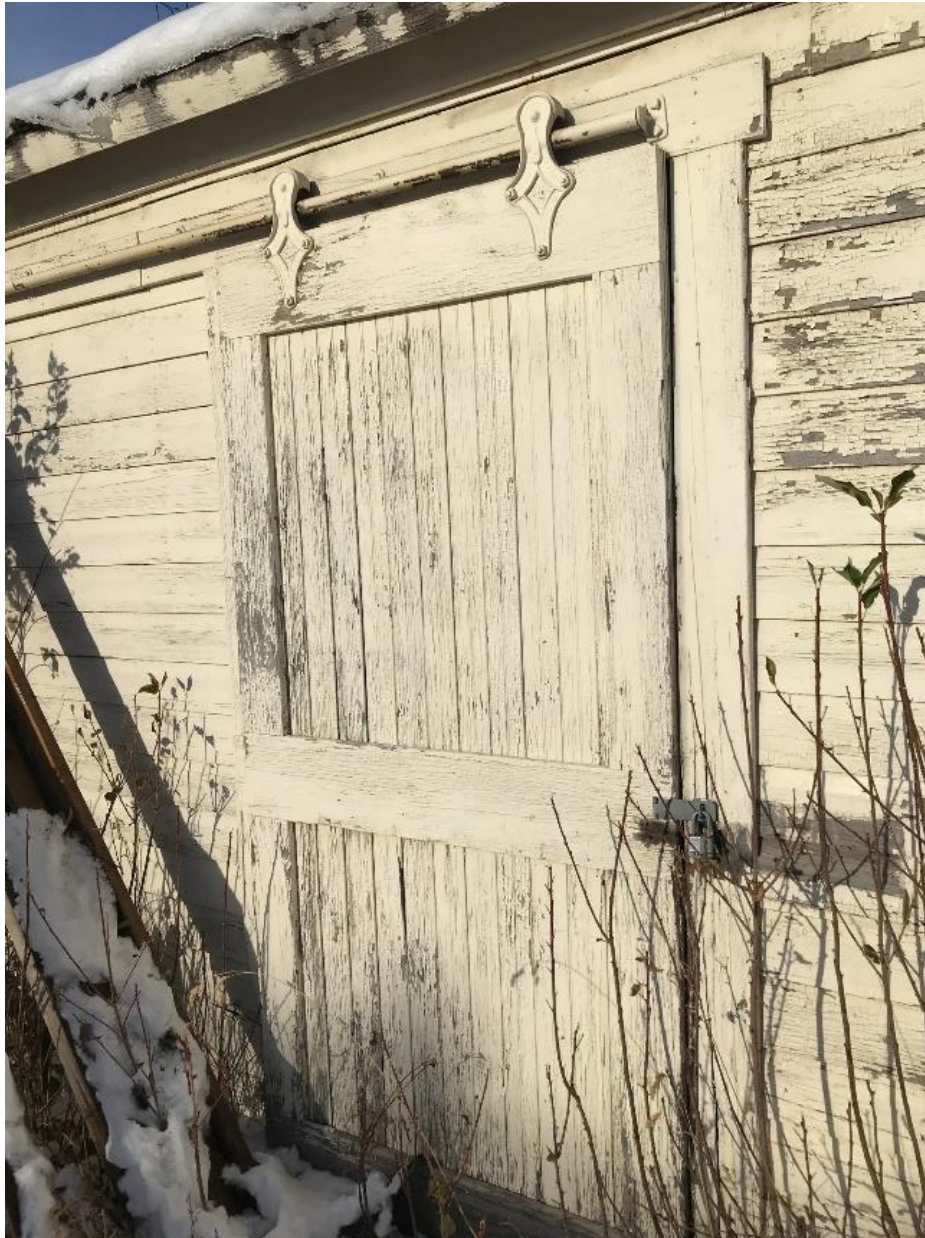
Description of Photograph(s): NW elevation of warehouse, garage addition, view to the NE

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0014

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

F.M. Mack General Store
Name of Property

Lewis and Clark Co, MT
County and State



Name of Property: F.M. Mack General Store

City or Vicinity: Augusta, Montana

County: Lewis and Clark

State: Montana

Photographer: Ann Grove

Date Photographed: October 2020

Description of Photograph(s): SW elevation door of warehouse, view to the N

Photograph number: MT_LewisAndClarkCounty_F.M.MackGeneralStore_0015